Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C. FEBRUARY 8, 1842. { NUMBER 48.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for Febuary, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
8 Tuesday,	6 45	5 15				
9 Wednesday,	6 44	5 16				
10 Thursday,	6 43	5 17	Last Quarter,	2	4	51 M.
11 Friday,	6 42	5 18	New Moon	10	6	20 M.
12 Saturday,	6 41	5 19	First Quarter,	18	6	6 M.
13 Sunday,	6 40	5 20	Full Moon,	24	10	41 E.
14 Monday.	6 39	5 21				

POETRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The following is from what the Democratic Review characterises as "one of the most exquisite volumes of poems with which the literature of the language has been enriched within the past ten or twenty years." On its first publication some time after, in a newspaper, it was accompanied with a remark, that no slight interest had been excited in Glasgow, in noticing how the prophetic yearning of the dying poet for the memory of affection had been realized—his grave having been observed to be haunted by the constant visits of a young female "pacing it round," and keeping still fresh the last memorials offered there of love and grief.

From Poems, Narrative and [illegible]

LINES GIVEN TO A FRIEND A DAY OR TWO BEFORE THE DECEASE OF THE WRITER.
October, 1835.

When I beneath the cold red earth am sleeping,
Life's fever o'er,
Will there for me be any bright eye weeping
That I'm no more?
Will there be any heart still memory keeping
Of heretofore?

When the great winds, through leafless forests rushing,
Sad music make;
When the swollen streams, o'er crag and gully gushing,
Like full hearts break;
Will there then one whose heart despair is crushing
Mourn for my sake?

When the bright sun around that spot is shining
With purest ray,
And the small flowers, their buds and blossoms twining,
Burst through that clay;
Will there be one on that spot repining
Lost hopes all day?

When no star twinkles with its eye of glory,
On that low mound;
And wintry storms have with their ruins hoary
Its loneness crowned;
Will there be then one versed in misery's story
Pacing it round?

It may be so,—but this is selfish sorrow,
To ask such meed,—
A weakness and a wickedness to borrow,
From hearts that bleed,
The wailings of to-day, for what to-morrow
Shall never need.

Lay me then gently in my narrow dwelling,
Thou gentle heart;
And though thy bosom should with grief be swelling,
Let no tear start;
It were in vain,—for time hath long been knelling—
Sad one, depart!

MISCELLANY.

FARMING;

IS AGRICULTURE AN HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT?

It is too much the case in our country, altogether too much for a republican people, that men are respected according to the wealth they possess, or the display they make with that wealth. It is too much the case that the scale of human glory and admiration is graduated, not according to intrinsic worth, but by the tinsel glittering of external appearances; and it frequently happens that the base compound of spurious metals exhibit a more brilliant outside than the pure gold. But which is preferred when it is brought to the test—when it is offered in exchange for other commodities—which then is honored with a preference?—And when there is an important case to be decided—when any subject is to be left to the decision of men—when soundness of intellect and faithfulness of conduct are to be brought into requisition, are those selected as the arbiters who possess the most display? In such cases are the external appearances regarded as a guaranty of ability to deliberate coolly, judge soundly, and decide impartially? No, it is then said give us a jury from among the hardy yeomanry of our country, whose minds have been matured in connection with the cultivation of the soil; whose lives have been one continued chain of useful labor *undisturbed* by the fluctuation of trade, and *uncontaminated* by the caprice of speculation. Here is the true test of honor from our fellow-men. This, however, is but the honor which comes from our equals. Every occupation is truly honorable in proportion to its usefulness. And every man is truly honorable in proportion to the skill, industry, and perseverance with which he pursues it. Where then, let me ask, can be found a business more useful to the world—that adds more to the amount—that contributes so largely to the comfort and happiness of mankind as farming?

We then fairly draw the conclusion that farming is not only, according to the opinion of men, the most honorable of all professions; but, according to the design of the Creator of the Universe in assigning to mankind the various uses necessary for their comfort and happiness here below, this was the first and most useful, and hence it takes rank as such in the scale of honor.

IS FARMING A LABORIOUS BUSINESS?

According to the accounts some would give us, we should at once be obliged to give an affirmative answer to this inquiry. We not unfrequently hear it represented as a life of hardship—a life of incessant toil, severity and deprivation which is very poorly compensated. But an experiment of ten successive years has led us to question these assertions of others. We will make a few comparisons between the business of the farmer and those engaged in other branches of productive industry. In fact, we will not stop here, we will take into the account the trader and the merchant. It is a truth which we would not wish to palliate or deny, that for a portion of the year the business of the farmer require of him close and assiduous application, but there are several branches of mechanical business which requires as close application and is as laborious the whole year, as the most toilsome part of the farmer's business, which does not last more than one third part of the year. Another third is not required to be more closely occupied, nor is the employment more laborious than that performed by seven-eights of the mechanics, and laborers in our country. And the greater portion of the other third we can throw into the farmer for the purpose of visiting and entertaining friends, and for the enjoyment of all the social pleasures of life. While the mechanic, laborer, and even the merchant, we can hardly allow a single holiday in ihe whole year—they must be constant and diligent in their application to business, or their interest is materially affected. While the farmer can so arrange his work that he can leave it without the least inconvenience, except at a time of planting or harvesting his crops. And while he can employ the long winter evenings in the improvement of his mind, the mechanic must be plying the implements of his trade at his workshop, and the merchant posting up his accounts at his store. Therefore he is not required to be so diligent in his application to his business, and taking the whole twelve months together he is not required to perform so much labor as the greatest portion of the mechanics and merchants among us. The business of the farmer too, admits of such a variety of exercise, that when one kind of business becomes irksome or tedious, he can exchange to some other, without, in the least degree, militating against the interest of his whole business. These changes may be so managed as to be almost equal to the rest. Therefore we must conclude, from a comparison with other branches of industry, that farming is not [illegible]

IS FARMING A HEALTHY BUSINESS?

By comparing the fine and ruddy countenances, and the firm and rugged appearances of a large portion of an audience of farmers, with the pale and sickly countenances of one assembled in any of our large and populous cities or towns. I might at once come to an affirmative conclusion on this point, and spare myself the task of writing, and you the trouble of reading a word farther on this subject.

It is universally admitted that such an amount and variety of exercise in the open and pure air as is required of the farmer, if not a perfect guaranty of a healthy constitution, is certainly conducive to it; while the close and confined air of the workshop and a noxious vapor of a dense population are destroying the energies and wasting the constitutions of mechanics and traders who are necessarily, for the most part within our large and thickly settled towns. The bill of mortality, too, shows that more farmers arrive at an advanced age than most other classes, and that they generally enjoy better health, is seldom questioned.

A good Story.—The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheafe, a grocer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; we see it in several of the eastern papers:

It appears that a man had purchased a quantity of wool from him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw, in a glass that hung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on a horse for him, took hold of it; on doing so, it appeared heavier than he appeared to expect, upon which he exclaimed, "Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong." "Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure o' that, for I counted them with you." "Well, well; we won't dispute about the matter—it's easily tried!" replied Mr. S., putting the bag into the scale again. "There!" said he, "I told you so—knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds: however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—*I'll take part of it out!*" "No, no," said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on his way to the strings of the bag, "*I rather guess I'll take the whole!*" And this he did, paying for his rascality by receiving skim milk cheese, or tap rock, at the price of wool!

A Lawyer outwitted.—Several years ago, a young gentleman went to consult a certain attorney how he might carry off an heiress. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor, "but I'll tell you what you may do—let her mount a horse and hold a bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe—for she runs away with you." The counsellor, however, was sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

"That is all I get."—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the latter in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possession, and on the happiness which he must enjoy, and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question: would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No, indeed!" "Well, that is all I get."

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

We publish the subjoined Anecdote from the Autobiography of John Trumbull.

"At the age of nine or ten a circumstance occurred which deserves to be written on adamant. In the wars of New England with the Aborigines, the Mohegan tribe of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favorite ground was on the bank of the river (now the Thames) between New London and Norwich. A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist and they are sacredly protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated Chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these hunters was one named Zachary of the royal race, an excellent hunter but as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived. When he had passed the age of fifty, several members of the Royal family who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe died, and he found himself with only one life between him and empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its sway and he reflected seriously. "How can such a drunken wretch as I am, aspire to be the Chief of this honorable race—what will my people say, and how will the shades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a bad successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more!" He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water, and he kept his resolution.

I had heard this story and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was I already partook in the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capitol; my father attended officially and it was customary for the Chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the Chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election and dining with his brother Governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me, to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home brewed beer on the table. I addressed the old Chief—"Zachary, this beer is excellent; will you taste it?" The old man dropped his knife and fork, leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression; his black eye sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me.

"John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am, and that if I should taste your beer, I could never stop until I got to rum, and become again the drunken contemptible wretch you [illegible] *good resolution.*" Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable old Indian with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Pantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old Chief lately, and there repeated to myself his inestimable lesson."

Mule Race.—The Western papers give an account of a mule race somewhere in Arkansas which is somewhat amusing. It seems that there were three entries, to wit: *Old Harry*, *Locofoco*, and *Tylertoo*. The animals were brought to the stand at the appointed hour as sleek as moles—riders mounted—bang! and they were off in a tangent—Harry in the lead head and tail up. Tylertoo hauled close upon him towards the end of the first mile, and Locofoco just saved his distance. Harry gathered new energy but could not crowd sinew enough—Tylertoo hauled up so close that Harry's rider rode foul, when Tylertoo waxed wroth, came up alongside and played the same game with such effect as to completely unmule both riders—both fell; and as they were mounting again Locofoco passed with a plenty of wind yet in store, and whipt into the stand leaving both of his rivals twenty rods without the distance pole.—*Nashville Union.*

Anecdote.—The Philadelphia Chronicle calls the hero of the following story a Yankee, but we will wager a sixpence that he was born in Pennsylvania. But no matter, it is a good joke:

"'What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel in New York—"what do you ask a week for board and lodging?" Five dollars!" "That's too much; but I s'pose you will allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supper?" "Certainly—thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time, he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said—"S'pose we settle that account—I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill—"Two weeks' board at $5—$10."—"Here, stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days, 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37½ cents each—$10 50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, *I'll take a drink and the balance in segars.*'"

An Irish gentleman called on a singing master to inquire his terms—the singer said, that he charged two guineas for the first lesson, but only one guinea for as many as he pleased afterward. "Oh, bother the first lesson," said Moonegan, "let us commence with the second."

Profits of State Prisons.—There are 4,306 criminals confined in the fifteen State Penitentiaries, throughout the country. In nine of these institutions, there is an actual gain from convict labor of $63,638 56 above their expenses, and in five there is an annual loss of $14,844 02.—*Phil. Chron.*

It is evident that State Prisons are more profitable than banks. In point of morals we do not suppose there is much difference—or if any, the banks beat the State Prisons in the quality if not quantity of rascals they contain. The State Prisons are few, but have several hundred small knaves worth five dollars each; the banks are numerous, and have only a small number, each worth the price of $52,750 to $500,000 each. Probably in the aggregate of villany, both are about equal. They are different on one important measure—the Banks are opposed to a Bankrupt Law, the State Prisons for a repeal—Hurra!—*New York Herald.*

Amusing pastime.—"May I get married, ma?" said a nice, plump girl of fifteen to her mother, the other morning.

"Married!" exclaimed the astonished matron, "what put such an idea into your head?"

"Little Sally, here, has never seen a wedding, and I'd like to amuse the child," replied the obliging sister with fascinating *naivette.*

War! war!! war!!!—The young ladies of Buffalo, N. Y., lately met in convention, and among other important doings, resolved that they would receive the addresses of no young man who drank spirits, or smoked or chewed tobacco. A few days after, the young men of the place met, and resolved that they would address no young lady who used rouge, or wore bustles or corsets! Go it, young folks!—*Highland Messenger.*

Two gentlemen angling in the Theme at Newham lately, could not agree upon the appearance of one of their favorite baits, the horse fly, and they agreed to refer the question to a rustic whom they saw ploughing at a little distance, and accosted thus—"Did you ever see a horse fly?" "Whoy," said Hodge, with some astonishment, "noa, dr'at it I never seed a horse fly, but I once seed a cow fall down a precipice!"

Cross Questions.—"How does the Thermometer stand?" "It hangs it don't stand at all." "I mean, how high is it?" "About five feet from the floor." "Pooh, you fool, how does the mercury range?" "Up and down, perpendicularly." No further questions.

Affecting.—A gentleman passing by the jail of a country town, heard one of the prisoners through the grates of his cell, singing in the softest and sweetest melodious tones that favorite song—"Home, sweet home." Surprised to hear such a sentiment from the occupant of a dungeon, and upon inquiring the cause of his incarceration, was informed that he was put in jail *for beating his wife.*

"Pa, can Corn *hear*?" No, child, of course not, "What has it got *ears* for then!" Jane, put Thomas to bed.

"Repent and marry, Tom, my dear," said a doting mother to her son. "Nay, nay, mother," says Tom with a laughter, "I'll marry first and then don't fear but I'll repent soon after."

Foote defined marriage as bobbing for a single eel in a barrel of snakes.—[*Foote tolda fib!*

I'm yours if you *chews*, (choose) said the quid to the loafer.

The patientest man that ever breathed, cursed the day that he was born, and the meekest man murdered an Egyptian. "All flesh is grass."

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them that they were small potatoes.

"We may be *small* potatoes," replied one of the maidens "but we are *sweet* ones."

Stiffening.—When an individual in Massachusetts wishes to drink, he goes to a grocery, purchases a glass of water and asks for the "*stiffening.*"

Why is a young lover popping the question like a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes? We knew you'd guess it. Because he is *pressing a suit!*

Oh, Cupid, don't you know
You ought to have a lickin'
For plaguing little children so,
And your arrows in them stickin'.

Has Been Protested.—Mr. Everett's draft on Government for his outfit as Minister at London. Reason—"No funds" That was bad.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

IN SENATE....January 25.

On motion of Mr. *Clayton*, a standing regulation was adopted, that hereafter, no claim or petition that shall have been reported upon by a Committee, and acted on by the Senate, shall be taken from the files at a future Session and acted on, without it be accompanied by new evidence, &c. The Senate then took up the Bill from the House to repeal the Bankrupt Law. Mr. *Berrien* spoke all day in opposition to the Bill, and without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVS.

The rules having been suspended for that purpose, Mr. *Fillmore* reported from the Committee of Ways and Means five appropriation Bills covering the estimated expenses of the government in its different departments for the present year. The Treasury Note Bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up, and a motion being made to concur in the Senate's amendments, it was moved to lay the Bill on the table—failed, yeas 92, nays 111. Mr. *Sprigg*, of Kentucky, then spoke against the amendments of the Senate until one o'clock, when he was cut off in his remarks, by a motion to take up the orders of the day—the Resolution offered by Mr. *Gilmer*, of Va., censuring Mr. *Adams* for offering a petition to dissolve the Union. Mr. *Marshall*, of Kentucky, then rose and offered the following preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. *Gilmer*:

Whereas, the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence; A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the people, to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each member of it, to commit perjury; and involves, necessarily, in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. *John Q. Adams*, a member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House of which he is a member; an this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their Representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved further, That the aforesaid *John Q. Adams*, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be aimed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security, and liberty of the people of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the national councils; and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict upon him their severest censure for conduct so utterly unworthy of his past relations to the State, and his present position. This they hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and dignity; for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true *American* citizens.

Mr. *Marshall* addressed the House at much length in favor of his preamble and resolutions, and was followed by Mr. *Everett*, of Vermont, in opposition to them.

Mr. Wise then addressed the House at great length on the subject, commenting, with much severity, on the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts—tracing a connection between that course and a foreign influence which he endeavored to show was busily at work. In tracing the designs of the English abolition incendiary party, he made copious extracts from Frazier's Magazine, and certain Abolition papers of this country, which breathed the bitterest hostility to our institutions, and exhibited a settled design to break up the Confederacy. Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. W. yielded the floor to Mr. Hopkins, on whose motion the House adjourned.

IN SENATE....January 26.

After the usual preliminary business, the subject of the Bankrupt Law came up in the orders of the day.

Mr. Berrien, being entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks in favor of it, as it now stands. After an elaborate argument of nearly two hours, he concluded by reiterating the hope, which he yesterday expressed, that those who had framed the law would not, by its repeal, set forth such an evidence of their inability to perform their duties, and their vascilating character, as such a course would inevitably prove.

Mr. *Smith* of Connecticut, next spoke in favor of repeal, and Mr. *Huntington*, of the same State, against it. Mr. *Benton* signifying a wish to speak on the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore moved to take up the Treasury note bill; but

Mr. Wise objected, as he had not finished his speech, and did not desire to have a week's debate intervene between his exordium and his peroration.

Mr. Wise then went on to prove, beyond a doubt that there was an English party in the United States who were connected with the Anti-Slavery party of Great Britain, and showed that their aim was a dissolution of the Union. He defended the home squadron from Mr. Adam's uncalled for attacks; and held that the Democracy of the North and the sons of the south should unite to drive out and eradicate this terrible coalition. He drew a laughable picture of the entrance of Quashapomipoo, Minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Hayti to the seat of Government of the United States; and asked the members how they would receive him when

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, a Delegate of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, will commence a series of public addresses on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 3rd Monday of February, [instant,] it being Superior Court week.

Mr. Carey has been for some time "going to and fro and up and down on the earth," laboring in that good cause. According to the opinions of some, he has been *turning the world upside down*, and according to the opinions of others, he has been turning the world *right side up*. The public are invited to attend to hear and judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society and Auxilaries are repectfully requested to attend.

JOHN PHIFER.

February 1, 1842. 47...tm

Charlotte Journal is requested to copy.

NOTICE!—I caution the public against trading for a promissory note given by myself to William Tilson, of Virginia. Said note will be due the 1st day of November, 1842; but as the property for which it was given has proved to be unsound, I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law to do so.

WM. COOPER.

Mecklenburg Co., Feb. 1, 1842. 47...3w

he appeared as a privileged person on the floor of the House. He thought 60 gentlemen on the floor would rush to greet him and interchange civilities with him.

Mr. Wise showed that there was a remarkable coincidence between Mr Adams' course, and the course marked out by the English Anti-Slavery Society. He made a touching appeal to Mr. Adams, to spare the country which he had once honored, and which had honored him in return.

Mr. Adams questioned the right of the House to receive the resolution, and he therefore arose to a point of order, which he reduced to writing and sent to the Chair.

The point was, that as the resolution charged him with subornation of perjury, and high treason, the House had no right to try him or punish him under it.

The Speaker submitted the question to the House for its decision. He should not attempt to decide a question of privilege.

Mr. Adams demanded that the sixth article of the Constitution should be read: when read, he said, the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, who was now making mouths at him—

Mr. Marshall said, upon the honor of a man, he did not make a mouth at the gentleman from Massachusetts; but, as the gentleman himself made such awful faces, he might have caught the expression from his countenance through sympathy, and not from any design. He would not look at the gentleman, however, and then he should save his face.

Mr. Adams then proceeded.

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina arose to a point of order: he said Mr. Adams had taken no appeal form the Speaker, and that the Speaker had decided that, without such an appeal, he should not go on.

Mr. Granger said it was not so.

"I am addressing the Speaker, and not you sir," said Mr. Saunders. "None of your impudence, sir."

Mr. *Adams* went on at great length, arguing that the House had no right to try him for the crimes charged in the Resolution of Mr. *Marshall*. He abused the Southern slaveholders in the bitterest manner, and declared himself, in effect, for the immediate, unconditional abolition of slavery.—Mr. *Marshall* replied to him, when Mr. *Fillmore* moved to lay the whole subject on the table—tantamount to a rejection of the preamble and resolutions. This motion was lost—yeas 90, nays 100. Of the North Carolina members, those who voted to lay on the table and thus sustain Mr. *Adams*' course, were Messrs. *Deberry*, *Rayner*, *Sheppard*, *Stanley*, and *Williams*. Those who voted against laying on the table, were Messrs. *Arrington*, *Caldwell*, *Daniel*, *Graham*, *McKay*, *Saunders*, and *Washington*. Mr. *Underwood* then took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

IN SENATE....January 27.

Mr. *Young* presented a petition from New York, adverse to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law; and Mr. *Simmons* presented instructions from the Legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of the suspension of the operations of the Law. The debate on the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was then resumed, when Mr. *Bayard* of Delaware spoke in favor of repeal, and Mr. *Choate* against it. Mr. *Benton* then commenced a speech in favor of repeal, but before he got through, gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate then adjourned.

The *House* was occupied all day by speeches from Messrs. *Underwood*, *Botts*, *Arnold*, and *Saltonstall*, in opposition to the Resolutions of censure against Mr. *Adams*. The House adjourned without taking the question.

IN SENATE....January 28.

[illegible] speech against the repeal when, he concluded, the ayes and noes were called on the passage of the repeal Bill, and they stood as follows:

Yeas---Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, *Graham*, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, and Young---22

Nays---Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, *Mangum*, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, and Woodbridge---23.

So the law was not repealed. On motion of Mr. *Clay*, the Senate then adjourned to Monday.

The *House* was again occupied the day out by Messrs. *Adams*, *Wise*, and *Marshall*, in discussing the breach of privilege by Mr. A., and the Resolutions of censure therefor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES....Jan. 29.

The orders of the day, (the squabble with Mr. *Adams*) was postponed, and the House took up the Treasury Note Bill as it came amended from the Senate. Mr. *Sprigg*, (a Kentucky Whig) moved that the Bill and amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and spoke as follows:

Mr. *Sprigg* had long observed the tyrannical and despotic course of the majority in that House whenever a money bill was before them, whether to raise a tax or loan—and whether it was a tax or loan, it was all advantageous to New York. He called upon the Democrats of the House to stand by him in resisting this measure, if the Whigs deserted him. At the extra session he was astonished at the introduction of the bill creating a national bebt of twelve millions of dollars. This was not a Whig measure before the election, and they could never have got into power if they had acknowledged it to be one of their principles. He considered that he was now acting in strict accordance with the pledges made by the Whig party previous to the election, in opposing this bill. He referred to the course of dictation pursued by the Senate. The House was the constitutional body to originate money bills, and yet, when it had sent a bill authorizing a debt of twelve millions, the Senate had returned it in a shape authorizing a debt of seventeen millions. The House by a strong majority had passed a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and yet that body had returned it to them rejected. It was time to put a stop to this course of usurpation, and for the representatives of the people to take a stand against it. He insisted that there was no occasion for the increase of the debt proposed by the amendment of the Senate; for by a reference to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June last, he found that there were upwards of seven million of dollars outstanding in the hands of disbursing officers unaccounted for. This was unexampled in the course of a great number of years. The last Administration had been held responsible for the extravagant expenditure during its existence; but he held that Congress was the responsible body, and that they had always gone far beyond the estimates of the Departments. The expenditures were forced upon the Executive, and yet he was held responsible for them. In 1837 the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury were between twenty and twenty-three millions of dollars, and they had been increased by the amendments in the two Houses to upwards of thirty nine, nearly forty millions of dollars. In 1838 the estimates were twenty-two millions, and the appropriations made by Congress amounted to thirty-six millions of dollars. Thus in 1837 there were appropriated nineteen millions, and in 1838 fifteen millions more than were asked for by the Executive. He was determined to hold up the Whig party before the country, and lash them for their departure from, and violation of the principles professed by them before they got into power. Their present course more than justified the Democratic party for the course pursued by them, and for which the Whigs held them up to the public reprobation. He had examined, as closely as he was capable of, the reports of Mr. Secretary Ewing, and he had found it full of blunders—whether clerical, or blunders of the Secretary himself, or errors of the printer, he knew not; but it was full of gross blunders, and conflicting statements, which rendered it impossible to ascertain the condition of the Treasury; nor had any light been thrown upon it since by the Committee of Ways and Means. They were called to vote in the dark—they wanted him to vote blindfolded. There was more talk of the insulting proposition that had been made to dissolve the Union, but he considered that there were more insulting propositions than that made to the House; and among them was that of taxing the people of this country on every blade of wheat, on every head of cabbage, on every potatoe that was produced by them, without showing them the necessity for doing so. During the last campaign, the Whigs in their search for items of extravagance had decended even into the culinary department of the White House, and had raked up charges on towels and spoons and other things which he would not mention; yet they had not gone so far as to be willing to give 12 per cent. interest for money. Some gentlemen had expressed the strongest opposition to Treasury notes, and his colleague had gone so far as to say that he would prefer a loan at twelve per cent. if the money could not be had for six, to issuing Treasury notes. Yes, his colleague [Mr. *Underwood*] who was crying the other day in company with his Abolition friend, [Mr. *Giddings*,] was willing to borrow money at twelve per cent.—Great God! (said M. S.) to see a Kentuckian crying in this hall, weeping over what was considered perfect flummery by the whole nation. Yet, when a bill to borrow money was under consideration, he had no tears to shed. He knew that the gentleman's voice was so smoothe, and his tongue oily, so that he could make a man believe he was in debt, when he was not in debt; but it would not give him much trouble to show that the gentleman's estimates were wrong. If he did not do so, he would acknowledge that he knew nothing of arithmetic. Mr. S. then went into an examination and refutation of Mr. U.'s argument, in the course of which he adverted to the charges in Mr. Ogle's speech, to show extravagance in the last Administration. The gentleman [Mr. *Mason*] from Ohio, with his splended voice, manner, and person, used these charges with a tremendous effect; and though every Administration from that of Monroe down, had used the much talked of gold spoons, they were thought to be good grounds for charges against that of Mr. Van Buren. Though we, [the Whigs] said Mr. S., raked and scraped up every thing against the last Administraton, yet we never charged them with borrowing money at 12 per cent. and he was astonished when he heard his colleague make such a disgraceful avowal in that hall. In referring to the extravagant expenditures projected by the Administration, Mr. S. referred to the forts, which, though it cost many millions to build them, were now in a dilapidated condition; and the number proposed to be built was so great, that it would require an increase of the standing army of at least forty additional regiments if it was intended to garrison them.

In conclusion of his remarks, Mr. S. warned the [illegible] the next year.

As soon as Mr. S. concluded, Mr. *Stanly* got up and moved the previous question, which being sustained by the House, all other motions were cut off, and the House brought to a direct vote on the amendment of the Senate, sticking out the proviso of the House, (inserted on motion of Mr. *Gilmer*,) that the amount of Treasury Notes which might be issued under the authority of this act, should be deemed and taken to be in lieu of so much of the twelve million loan authorized by the act of July last. Mr. *Atherton* then raised a question of order, that the House could not entertain this amendment of the Senate, inasmuch as it made the Bill one to raise revenue, and such Bills by the Constitution could only originate in the House. Overruled by the Speaker, who was sustained by the House. Mr. *Hopkins* then moved to lay the Bill and amendments on the table—lost, yeas 98, nays 101. The vote was then taken on agreeing to the Senate's amendment, and resulted as follows:

Yeas---Messrs. Adams, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Aycrigg, Baker, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Briggs, Brockway, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, Gamble, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, Granger, Green, Hall, Halsted, Henry, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, William W. Irwin, James, William Cost Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, Lawrence, Linn, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, William Russell, James M. Russell, Saltonstall, Shepperd, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Summers, Talliaferro, John B. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Wallace, Warren, Washington, Edward D. White Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Wise, Yorke, Augustus Young, and John Young---100.

Nays---Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Botts, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, William Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, T. F. Foster, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, Gordon, Gustine, Gwyn, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Jack, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Owsley, Partridge, Payne, Pickens, Proffit, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, William Smith, Snyder, Sprigg, Steenrod, Stratton, John T. Stuart, Sumter, Richard W. Thompson, Jacob, Thompson, Turney, Underwood, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Watterson Westbrook, James W. Williams, and Wood---100.

There being a *tie*, the Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the Bill then only awaits the signature of the President to become a law—and the country burdened with a Federal Whig national debt of *seventeen millions of dollars!*

On *Monday the 31st January*, Mr. *Simmons* of Rhode Island announced to the Senate the death of his colleague, the Hon. *Nathan F. Dixon*, who died at his lodgings in Washington City on the 29th. After an affecting eulogy on the virtues of the deceased by Mr. S., the Senate, on motion of Mr. *Woodbridge*, adopted appropriate Resolutions and appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the funeral, and then adjourned. The same announcement being made to the House by Mr. *Tillinghast*, that body also adjourned.

From the Washington Globe, January 27.

MR. ADAMS'S AGITATION CONTINUED IN CONGRESS.

This day has been occupied, like all the rest of this week and several of the last, in giving propulsion to the incendiary movements of Mr. *Adams*. The whole discussion of the censure for the introduction of the petition for the dissolution of the Union, has resolved itself into a debate on Abolition. After the vote on the preliminary question about the right of the House to entertain jurisdiction of Mr. *Marshall's* resolution, Mr. *Underwood* of Kentucky obtained the floor, and took ground against the 21st rule of the House, which inhibits the discussion of the Abolition petitions, assailing it as the cause of the disaffecion to the Union, in which the petition for its dissolution originated. He took up some hours in arguing the propriety of bringing abolition into Congress as a matter for its legislative action; and this notwithstanding it has been from year to year, and by immense majorities, voted to be a subject out of the pale of the powers conceded to Congress. There is not a member of either branch of Congress who does not know that the Constitution contains no grant authorizing Congressional action on the subject of the relation of master and slave, and that if it had, it would have never obtained the sanction of the Southern States. But in spite of this interdiction, Mr. *Underwood* made it the burden of his speech to-day to impress the conviction that the twenty first rule of the House, adopted to preserve the Constitution, by preventing Congressional discussion and action on the subject of slavery, was the grievance which gave rise to the new movement of Mr. *Adams*. The 21st rule of the House is a bar to the operations of the Abolitionists through Congress, to reach and draw in the relation of master and slave, as a matter of Federal action, and to be by it abated. If this be the grievance which calls forth the demand for a dissolution of the Union from the North, why did the non-slaveholding States invite the connection with the South, not only knowing that slavery existed there, but knowing also that it was recognised in the Constitution itself which formed the compact, as existing, and as that which was to continue to exist? And yet if a majority of both branches of Congress refuse to harrass the South with the agitation of this subject, it is now held to be a grievance pregnant enough to give birth to propositions to destroy the Confederacy! So argued Mr. *Underwood* and others of the Federal party to-day—so argue the British in reference to the law of nations. The Constitution guaranties the peaceful continuance of the slave institutions, and Congress so far from interfering to destroy, is bound to protect them. The law of nations protects our ships from invasion at sea by any foreign jurisdiction. Great Britain recognised the obligation of this law on her. Now the Constitution of this Confederacy, and the law of all time, in the confederacy of all civilized nations, must give way to the new doctrine preached in regard to slavery in the western hemisphere, although a different doctrine is maintained on the same subject by the same Christian League and its partisans on the eastern hemisphere!!

Mr. *Underwood* and Brother *Giddings*, (as he called him, who avowed himself an Abolitionist,) got up quite a scene between them on this subject on the floor of the House to-day. One actually cried at the idea of the disturbance which the twenty-first rule, and the other tried to cry.

Mr. *Underwood* acknowledged, over and over again, that the power was with the Abolitionists, and wanted to know what they would do on the subject of slavery. He wanted to know whether they meant to put the slaves on a perfect equality with their masters, in *political, civil, and social rights*. He declared it an impossibility, and vowed if it were attempted, that he would instantly advise his constituents to give up their slaves, and send them across the Ohio, there to introduce the contemplated amalgamation; and he wept at the contemplation of this troubled state of things, and entreated Brother *Giddings* to say if he was not right in assuming that the Abolitionists (who, over and over, he admitted, had the power) meant to carry things to this extremity. Brother *Giddings*, we thought, tried to squeeze out some of the iron drops that rolled down Pluto's hardened visage, but in vain. He made a sorrowful face, though, and pledged himself that the Abolitionists did not mean absolutely to drive matters to the extreme of rending the Union, but only aimed to carry their war so far against slavery, as to save themselves from *being taxed by it*. How, he did not explain.

Although Mr. *Underwood* found it very convenient to the pathos of his beseeching speech, to admit that the Abolitionists had the power to control this subject, we would suggest that it was altogether a gratuitous admission—one which he was as totally destitute of power to make valid, as the Abolitionists have inclination to limit it, if they really possessed the power. Have the handful of Abolitionists or their political allies power to break the Union, or to destroy the rights of the Southern States, as hitherto enjoyed under the Constitution? Have not Mr. *Underwood* and Brother *Giddings* always found the Northern and Southern Democracy too strong for every Federal machination againts the Constitution? We think they have, and we think they may spare their tears on the subject for the future, unless indeed they shed them from the utter hopelesness of the double cause in which they are engaged, and which does not promise to work very harmoniously hereafter. The political amalgamation, when understood, which threatens amalgamation of another kind, will be alike odious to both parties and in all sections. It is only the influence of party strife, which, for the moment, allies together the present *imposing minority*.

There is one circumstance, in connection with the pending proceeding, to which we would point public attention. The whole affair, *pro* and *con*, up to four o'clock this evening, when we left the hall, had been the work of the Whigs. No Democrat had interfered with it. The petition was introduced by Mr. *Adams*. The resolution of censure came from Mr. *Marshall* of Kentucky, and the speaking, from first to last, and all the attending explosions and violations of order, proceeded from members of the Whig party. Nothing, then, of all this, will be set down to the Democratic party, and nothing that may come of it.

Important Treaty.—A London paper informs us that the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have signed a treaty with Great Britain, in which the Foreign Powers agreed to adopt the English laws against the slave trade. Those laws declare the actual engagement in the trade to be piracy, and the embarking of capital in it to be felony. All the powers mutually grant to each other the right of searching into vessels bearing their flag."

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Republican party of Mecklenburg County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, (being the 1st day of March,) to nominate a ticket for the Legislature. It is earnestly requested that the Democracy from all parts of the County be in attendance, in order that a ticket may be selected that will give general and cordial satisfaction.

FEDERAL WHIGERY;

ITS HONESTY, AND ABILITY TO ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT.

It is evident that the affairs of the country have arrived at that crisis when it becomes every patriot to look back at the past, and by comparing it with the present, to decide calmly what is best to be done. The progress of events at Washington shows our Union to be, if not on the eve of dissolution, at least undergoing a shock that must agitate the fabric to its centre. And what has caused this lamentable state of things? We answer, *the ascendency of Federal Whigery in our national councils.*

This party, while it embodies all the anti-republican and monarchical principles of the Federalists of '98, lacks the patriotism and bold honesty of their political ancestors. They profess Democracy until they get into power, and then avail themselves of every means in their reach to fasten on a dece ived people the most odious measures—measures which they openly repudiated while seeking office. This is modern or Federal Whiggery. And now let us look back at their acts.

All recollect the profuse promises of these men in 1840, when endeavoring to turn the Democrats out of power and get themselves in—and their complaints of mismanagement were as numerous as their promises of reform. *First*, they accused the Democrats of spending too much money, (*twenty-three millions of dollars,*) and of resorting to an unconstitutional expedient, issuing Treasury Notes, to keep the people from seeing how much they spent. And what is their *reform?* They have spent upwards of THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS, and adopted this very system of issuing Treasury Notes which they had just been denouncing as unconstitutional!

They alledged that the most unheard of corruptions existed and were practiced in the several De- [illegible] would just give them the reins of Government, they, honest fellows! would lift the curtain and unveil a mass of corruption that would "make hell itself weep for shame." They have had power near a year, and what have the people heard of these promised disclosures of corruption? Not a syllable. But on the contrary, charges are thick and hot that the rankest corruption now exists in some of these Departments, and to which they were strangers previous to the reign of Federal Whigery.

They proclaimed that the reign of "*locofocoism*" or Democracy in the two Houses of Congress had degraded the National Legislature, and that the ascendency of Federal Whigery was necessary to restore its lost dignity and the respect of the world. They have an overpowering majority in both Houses, and what a spectacle do we behold! From their proceedings one might suppose a lawless mob had taken possession of the halls of legislation, or that the black-guard ruffians of every penitentiary in the Union had been concentrated in Washington and deputed to disgrace the character of a national representative.

In the South, they electioneered upon the charge that Van Buren was opposed to slavery—was an Abolitionist, because he voted for certain instructions to Rufus King on the Missouri Question; but that they and their candidate were no Abolitionists—they were opposed to the fanatics, and their candidate was a native Virginian, &c. What has been the sequel? Their leader in the House of Representatives, (*John Quincy Adams*) backed by the unanimous support of the Whigs from all the non-slaveholding States, and even some of that party from the South, have been waging a constant and bitter war against slavery—against the property, peace and happiness of the Southern people! And when the Constitution has shut the door of Congress against these incendiaries, they propose to dissolve the Union! Yes, old Adams has come out openly, and declared that at the North, Whigery and Abolition are the same; and that *slavery* or the UNION one must bend to the fell-destroyer!

These Federal Whigs abused the Democratic Administration for their ignorance in governmental affairs, said by their tinkering with the curreney they had ruined and postrated all business, and by their bungling management had dried up the sources of revenue and bankrupted the Treasury. The Government then had means at least to pay all its debts;—but what is now its condition?—BANKRUPT, *indeed*, and not only in means, but *bankrupt in credit, too!* The finances of the Government were in a healthy condition on the 4th of March, 1841 Mr. WOODBURY, on giving up his stewardship, stated that the estimated revenue of that year would be sufficient to meet all the expenditures, if Congress did not sweli the appropriations beyond the actual wants of the public service. This is the condition Federal Whigery found the Government in; and what have they brought it to in the short space of ten months? They have spent all the money in the Treasury and borrowed seventeen millions besides, and yet cry for more! Mr. *Fillmore*, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has been beseeching the House to pass without debate, a bill to authorize the issuing of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, because there is not a dollar in the Treasury to pay even their Clerk; the Speaker of the House the other day drew a draft on the Treasurer for funds to pay the members, and it was dishonored—no funds to pay it! —which Mr. WISE declared to be the first occurrence of the kind since our Government was founded; Mr. EVERETT, our Minister at London, sent home a draft for his outfit, &c., and it, too, was dishonored—no funds to pay! And worse than all, they have so degraded the credit of the Government, that capitalists, while they will loan to individuals at six per cent., ask the Government *seven*—and few can be found who will take her bonds even at that exhorbitant interest!

What a spectacle! And this is Federal Whigery—its *honesty* and *ability to administer the Government!* We might multiply a great deal more, but we think this picture (as true as life) is enough to sicken the heart of the patriot, and make every honest man spurn a connection with such a party—a party who contemn truth, scoff at their sacred promises, trample on justice and the Constitution, and war against the Union and liberties of their country. Who can longer stand up in defence of such men?

WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS?

YEA, WHO ARE FOR DISSOLVING THE UNION?

It is high time the South should begin to look around her, and see if she has not enemies—deadly enemies at her own fireside, whom she is nursing and honoring with her confidence.

Where is the Southern man who would not have supported the Resolutions offered by Mr. MARSHALL of Kentucky to censure Mr. ADAMS for introducing a petition to dissolve the Union? After this *treasonable* act, and after his unmeasured denunciation of the whole South and her institutions, would any man suppose a Southern member would have been found to support and defend him? Yes, we blush to tell it: Messrs. *Underwood* of Ky., *Arnold* of Tenn., and *Botts* of Va., (all Federal Whigs) defended him in set Speeches; and when a motion was made by Mr. Abolitionist *Fillmore* to lay the Resolutions of censure on the table, (an indirect way of rejecting them) how was the vote of the Southern members? NINETEEN members representing Slaveholders voted with old Adams, and the motion to lay on the table was lost only by the northern Democrats voting with the South! Whigs of the South, how long will you war against your friends, and give aid and encouragement to your deadly foes? How long can you expect northern Democrats in Congress to defend your rights, when you send men there who not only abuse them for it, but aid your enemies? People of North Carolina, how do you suppose your members voted on this question? Would you expect to find any one of them siding with the traitor Aboli- [illegible] taken than mortified to find the names of *Edmund Deberry, Kenneth Rayner, A. H. Sheppard, Edward Stanly*, and *Lewis Williams*, (all Federal Whigs) voting to lay the Resolutions of censure on the table—voting with old Adams! Messrs. *Arrington, Caldwell, McKay, Graham, Daniel, Saunders*, and *Washington*, voted in the negative, and Mr. *Rencher* absent—as usual.

We lay these facts before the people, and beg for them their serious consideration. Messrs *Deberry, Stanly, Williams, Rayner*, and *Sheppard*, will doubtless deny that they are Abolitionists; but what excuse can they give their constituents for the above vote? What excuse can they give for joining the mad-cap Adams in his crusade against the South, and leaving her and her institutions to be defended by northern Democrats? This is a question in which to falter is death; and unless the Southern people are prepared to give up their rights—to concede all the incendiaries demand, they should spurn with loathing and indignation the public servant who evinces the slightest disposition to even compromise with the enemy—shoot the traitor before his poison takes effect, is the only safe course.

☞ The Bill to repeal the Bankupt Law, as the reader will see, has been defeated in the Senate by *one* vote. The Senators from this State were divided on the question; Mr. *Graham* voting for the repeal, and Mr. *Mangum* against it. We suppose the reason for this to be, that popular opinion in our State has to reach a little farther to get hold on the latter than the fomer, whose term expires next March year. It seems to be the general opinion at Washington, that the operations of the law will certainly be postponed to some time in the summer, in order to give time for remedying its defects.

It will also be observed that the House, by a vote of 100 to 100, and the Speaker giving the casting vote, have agreed to the amendment made by the Senate to the Treasury Note Bill, striking out the proviso making that issue stand in lieu of so much of the twelve million loan: and that in this shape, the Bill has become a law. These Federalists have at last saddled the country with what they always proclaimed a national blessing—a national debt of seventeen millions of dollars! Groan and sweat, poor laboring man; this is the relief Federal Whigery gives you. The simple interest on this debt annually will amount to over a million of dollars, and who is to pay it but the laboring man?

As a rare specimen of patriotic independence for a Federal Whig, we direct the reader's attention to the remarks of Mr. *Sprigg* of Kentucky, in opposition to this increase of the National debt. They will be found among our Congressional proceedings.

In regard to the vote on the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, the *Lynchburg Republican* makes the following forcible and just remarks:

"Thus it will be seen that a measure *abrogating*

contracts between individuals has become the law of the land, by a majority of *one* Senator, against the known will of the people, and in defiance of the express instructions of one of the sovereign States of the Union. Mr. Clay, who had been instructed by the Legislature of Kentucky to vote for the Repeal Bill, expressly and positively declared in his place, that "*he could not*, and *would not do it*"! And this is the man whom a band of infatuated partizans are labouring, night and day, to raise to the *Chief Magistracy of a free* representative government! A man, who, in the high office he now unworthily holds, openly and publicly defies the will of his own State, and the popular voice throughout the Union. One would have supposed that for this daring act of contumacy, Mr. C. would have received the censure of every man who loved the constitution and liberties of our country. But far otherwise is the fact. That organized band of letter-writers in his employment at Washington, are already filling the columns of the public press with fulsome penegyric for this display of moral firmness and patriotism; The superlatives of the language are inadequate to give expression to their admiration and homage. Amongst these the scribbler of the Richmond Whig bears off the palm. The Editor alone can be his parallel. With all the rant and fustian of high heroics they cannot begin to express their sublimated reverence and admiration of this great Demagogue of Federalism, who insultingly tramples on the will of the people. That they would make him *more than King*, if they could, we have no doubt;---but that the sober judgment of the country will ever regard him in any other or higher light than the associate of John Q. Adams, we are not prepared to expect."

"*Electioneering Stuff.*--- When Wm. H. Haywood, in the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh, expressed his opposition to electioneering on the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, Col. Wheeler, of Charlotte, the reputed author of the preamble and resolutions in which that subject was alluded to, and which were finally adopted, answered Mr. Haywood in his speech, and objected to striking out the paragraphs devoted to the burial, and remarked that '*he knew what sort of stuff to electioneer with among the people*,' and which would best serve the purposes of the party, &c."----*Carolina Watchman.*

The above paragraph from the Salisbury *Watchman*, contains an unmitigated, malignant falsehood. Nothing like the language there attributed to Col. WHEELER was uttered by him, or by any other member of the Convention; and the fact that neither the publishers or Editor of the *Watchman* were present to hear what was said on that occasion, in no degree palliates the sin of belying their neighbor.

The language used by Col. WHEELER was something like this:—that the language used in the resolution in regard to the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, would not be deemed a humbug by the people. He had mixed extensively with the people of the Western Counties, and he knew their views in regard to this matter. They regarded it as an outrageous act of extravagance, in direct opposition to the economy and reform promised by the Whigs. They could not understand the use of three thousand dollars—of liveried servants and cart-loads of gloves, crape, &c., to bury one man. They would hold Whigery to a strict account for this act of extravagance, and he could see no good reason for any squeamishness on the subject on the part of the Convention, &c.

This, however, is not the first case of deliberate *fibbing* perpetrated by the *Watchman* concerning the action of the Democratic Convention. The Editor very coolly asserted, a couple of weeks since, that when the Convention adjourned to meet in Salisbury in May, there were not more than three members who expected to attend the adjourned meeting. What a Solomon! He could not only, at a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, know every thing that transpired in the Convention, and a *leetle* more, but was able to fathom the secret intentions of the hearts of the members and tell what they expected to do five months hence! A portion, if not all, the delegation from nearly every County represented in the Convention, gave a pledge to attend the adjourned meeting in Salisbury, and the *Watchman* need be alarmed—that meeting will be such a gathering of the Democracy of the State, as will overwhelmn Federalism. The people will then be entertained with facts and reasoning; not by senseless parades and a gorge of half cooked beef and mutton, washed down with a mixture of brandy and cider, after the fashion of Whiggery in 1840. Do you attend, Mr. *Watchman;* and if no other good results from it, you may probably learn to stick to the truth in future.

Sharp Shooting.—Crazy John Quincy Adams received some severe shots in the war of words which he lately got up in the House. As specimens: when he offered the petition to dessolve the Union, Mr. *Wise* made some very severe remarks, and was followed by his colleague, Mr. *Gilmer*, who offered a Resolution to censure Mr. A. Some members objected to its reception; when—

Mr. *Adams* hoped that the resolution would be received, and that he might be permitted to address the House in his defence, particularly as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. *Gilmer*] had seen fit to play second fiddle to his colleague.

"Mr. *Gilmer*] amid repeated and deafening shouts of order, order, [said that he played second fiddle to no man; but that he had been endeavoring to prevent the music of one,

> 'Who, in the course of one revolving moon,
> Was poet, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.'"

Again: when Mr. *Wise* had finished his remarks in favor of Mr. *Marshall's* Resolutions of censure, Mr. *Adams* rose in reply. He brought up the duel between *Graves* and *Cilley*, in which Mr. Wise was second to Graves; and although he defended Mr. W. as innocent at the time, now accused him of being the real murderer instead of Graves—said his hands were "reeking with innocent blood, the blood, too, of a brother member of the House."

Mr. *Wise* here interrupted Mr. *Adams*, and concluded a short reply as follows:

"And he would now, for the first time, solemnly declare that he was not responsible for any thing which occurred in the duel, except what occurred on the ground—to guard the life of a friend. And this he was at any time ready to prove whenever the fact was legitimately questioned or tested. And now he pronounced the charge made by the gentleman from Massachusetts as base and black a *lie* as the *traitor* was black and base who uttered it."

The Hon. *Horace Binney*, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, in place of Judge *Hopkinson*, deceased.

Another Bubble Burst.—The Girard Bank of Philadelphia closed its doors on the 27th ultimo---declaring its inability to pay its debts *just then!* The cashier published a notice, stating the liabilities of the Bank exclusive of its capital stock, at one million four hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-eight cents; and its means to pay this amount, four millions seven hundred thousand dollars---which, when put into actual capital, would probably amount to one million. The scene which followed the announcement of the failure of this Bank is said by the Philadelphia papers to have been heart rending indeed:---widows and orphans who had deposited their all in its vaults weeping in the streets, and bewailing their destitute condition; while a great crowd collected about the Bank, and were only prevented by the prompt interference of the civil authorities from razing the building to the ground. Can human forbearance hold out much longer under the oppressions of these wicked robbing shops?

We beg our readers to observe that all the wrangling in Congress—the abolition petitions, and petition to dissolve the Union, all come from the Whig party in that body—no Democrat has interferred in these disgraceful scenes, only to give his vote in defence of the Constitution and rights of the South. And it is a little remarkable, that while *Adams*, the leader of Whigery in the House, is trying to destroy the Union with the torch of Abolition, *Clay*, the leader in the Senate, is laboring to the same end, by endeavoring to batter down the main pillars of the Constitution! It is probably all right, however; the people will the sooner get their eyes open.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the Spring Circuits of 1842 in the following order:

Edenton Circuit....Judge MANLY, commencing at Tyrrell County on the 7th March.

Newbern....BATTLE, commencing at Onslow County, 7th March.

Raleigh....SETTLE, commencing at Martin County, 28th February.

Hillsboro'....DICK, commencing at Granville County, 7th March.

Wilmington....NASH, commencing at Moore County, 21st February.

Salisbury....PEARSON, commencing at Cabarrus County, 21st February.

Morganton....BAILEY, commencing at Cherokee County, 7th February.

The Courts of Rutherford and Burke to continue two weeks, if necessary, and the Fall Term at Anson the same.

The following appointments of Ministers were made at the late session of the South Carolina Conference in this Town:

CHARLESTON DISTRICT:—*Henry Bass, Presiding Elder.*

Charleston—B. English, H. Spain, A. M. Shipp. W. M. Wigthman, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.
Charleston Neck—Jacob Nipper.
Black Swamp— J. H. Wheeler, C. Smith.
Walterborough—C. Murchison, S. M. Green.
Barnwell—W. C. Patterson.
Orangeburg—J. W. Townsend, W. L. Pegues.
Cyprus—H. H. Durant, J. C. McDaniel.
Cooper River—A. M. Chrietzberg.
Beaufort and Pocotaligo Mission—T. E. Ledbetter, A. J. Green.
Combahee and Ashepoo Mission—J. R. Coburn.
Ponpon Mission—Charles Wilson.
South Santee Mission—Martin Eady.
North Santee Mission—J. R. Locke.
Cooper River Mission—W. H. Fleming.

COKESBURY DISTRICT:—*N. Tally Presiding Elder.*

Cokesbury—R. J. Boyd, A. Hoyle.
Edgefield—S. Dunwoody, H. M. Mood.
Pendleton—A. B. McGilvary, W. H. Bronson.
Greenville Station—Z. W. Barnes.
Greenville Circuit—T. S. Daniel, J Tarrant.
Union—Allen McCorqudale, J. R. Picket.
Laurens—G. W. Moore.
Newberry –J H. Zimmerman, N. Bird.
Aiken—R. J. Limehouse.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT :—*C. Betts, Presiding Elder.*

Columbia Station—W. Smith.
Columbia Circuit—W. S Holtom, W. M. Kerr.
Winnsboro'—D. G. McDaniel, D. J. Simmons.
Lancaster—C. W. Seal.
Camden—W. C. Kirkland.
Darlington Station—A. M. Foster.
Darlington Circuit—L. Scarbrough.
Santee—J. Wellington, J. W. Wightman.
Watteree Mission—W. J. Jackson.
Pedee Mission—W. C. Clark.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—*H. A. C. Walker, Presiding Elder.*

Wilmington Station—Jas. Stacy.
Smithfield—T. Hugggins.
Conwayboro'—S. D. Laney, M. Mecheaux.
Bladen—M. A. McKibben, A. Huckaby.
Black River—A. W. Walker, S. P. Taylor, H. Cloyd.
Georgetown Station—S. Leard.
Fayetteville Station—J. B. Anthony.
Marion----W. McSwain, G. R. Tally.
Black River and Pedee Missions----A. Nettles, L O'Neal.
Sampit Mission----P. A. M. Williams.
Waccamaw Mission---J. A. Minick, W. Smith.
Capefear Mission----M. C. Turrentine.

CHERAW DISTRICT:----*D. Derrick, Presiding Elder.*

Cheraw—W. P. Mouzon.
Rockingham—I. L. Potter, A. H. Richardson.
Wadesboro'—S. W. Capers, W. H. Smith.
Chesterfield—J. M. Bradley.
Centre—H. E. Ogburn, L. Little.
Montgomery—J. H. Chandler, S. Daves.
Deep River—S. Jones, W. Carson.
Cumberland—C. McLeod.
Pleasant Grove—J Watts.

LINCOLN DISTRICT:—*W. Crook, Presiding Elder.*

Charlotte Station---C. H. Pritchard.
Charlotte Circuit----M. Robbins, J. A. Porter.
Lincolnton----W. A. Gamewell, P. G. Bowman.
York----C. S. Walker.
Spartanburg----S. Townsend.
Rutherfordton---C. A Crowell, J. H. Smith.
Shelby----J. McMakin, D. D. Cox.
Morganton----J. P. Kerton.
Lenoir----W. M. Harrison.

W. Capers, Missionary Secretary.

J. Sewell transferred to the New York Conference.

The next Conference will be held at Cokesbury, Abbeville District, S. C., on the 8th of February, 1843.

Before the adjournment of Conference, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved unanimously*, That we cherish the kindest sense of our indebtedness to the good people of this town for their liberal and christain hospitality towards us, in the ample provisions made by them for our accommodation, and their very kind entertainment of us at their houses, and we especially invoke the blessing of God upon them, and our ministry among them.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That we acknowledge with peculiar pleasure, our obligations to the session and congregation of the Presbyterian church in this town for the use of their church, both as the place of the daily Session of the Conference and for public worship. And we pray God to multiply unto them all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus, building them together for a habitation of God, through the Spirit.

To excite a little sympathy for their broken down champion, the accredited organs of Mr. *Clay* are again starting the rumor that he intends shortly to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate. Let him go; and may all the peace that *can* go with a disappointed aspirant accompany him into his retirement.

Resumption.—From the money article of the New York Herald:

"In domestic exchange there is but little change. Throughout the Union there is a struggle going on to bring about resumption. This movement the weak banks resist, and force their issues which increases its depreciation; while the strong banks, in preparing to resume, cause a demand for specie. Hence the increased rates on those points where the irredeemable currency predominates.

"In South Carolina and Georgia the specie paying banks predominate, and the weak banks are constantly winding up. At our latest dates the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, at Columbus, had closed its doors, being unable to go on. The Central Bank must soon follow. The latter demands 25 per cent. for exchange in its own notes, which passed the planter at par. The people are now resolved to submit no longer to bank misrule. The same feeling pervades all sections of the suspended district."

Treasury Shinplasters.—Congress have given away the real estate of the General Government, and having made the Treasury of the United States as bare as a Cape Cod contribution box during the fishing season, endeavor to better their condition by flooding the country with a batch of Treasury notes, based upon nothing, and soon to be dishonored in the very Capitol itself. The Senate, after Mr. Calhoun had made a masterly and conclusive speech against such miserable apologies for money, proceeded to pass the bill; and, upon taking the question, *twenty* answered *aye* and *twenty no.* Mr. Mangum, who had taken the opportunity to stretch his legs in the lobby, finding that the bill would be lost—Mr. Clay of Kentucky having, in the most dignified manner, refused to vote—now entered the bar, and gave his casting vote amid a roar of laughter from the Senators present. Mr. Mangum, therefore, may be said to have passed the bill, and upon him we are willing the responsibility of such a continental emission should rest.—*Alexandria Index.*

The Treasury Note Bill.---This extraordinary Whig measure for relief, which exhausted in the days of Federal opposition the bitterness of the vials of wrath, has at length passed a Whig Congress *by the casting vote of the Speaker.*

Oh! this one man power---how horrible it was when George Clinton killed the United States Bank by his casting vote, when Vice President of the United States. How terrible it was when James K. Polk, the Speaker, sent the Mississippi members home by his casting vote, and a distinguished Senator on the floor of the House, in whose midst he stood, cried out to the Speaker, "Go home, God d——n you." But now Mr. Clay can execute *this power* in the Senate upon the Bankrupt bill without a murmur: and Mr. Speaker White can follow suit in the House with the greatest ease. Is there any vacant mission abroad? A-hem!---*Ib.*

The Bankrupt Act.---Well, the Bankrupt act must stand on the pages of our country's statute book, *through the one man power of Henry Clay*, against positive instructions.

Tell us the one man power of a President, and we will point the Whig reformer to the rejection of the bill to repeal this unholy act. The party that have prated so much about the inviolability of contracts, have, by this broad act, *violated every contract in the United States.* They have drawn a wet sponge over the account-book of the nation, and blotted out balances forever. Oh, the disgusting morality of the times! We presume an act to annul all marriages will next be passed: and then Mr. Adams' crowner, the Dissolution of the Union, with the destruction of all harmony, order, and society, will come. Who are loco foco agrarians now?---*Ib.*

Mr. Calhoun.—This distinguished statesman has delivered a speech on the much talked of, and much abused subject of *economy* and *reform.* From the sketch given of it in the Globe, it will be well worth the most attentive reading. No man in the country understands the subject more thoroughly than Mr. Calhoun; and no public functionary in this Government ever *practised* it so successfully as he has done. When called by Mr. Monroe to the head of the War Department, he found every thing in confusion, and every branch of the service conducted in the most extravagant manner. He at once set to work, and established order out of chaos;—in a very short time he reduced the expenses of the Army from $400 per man to about $200, and other extravagances in like proportion. Since he left that Department, the expenses have been constantly growing until they have now gone up again from $200 per man to more than $400.

In the speech to which we referred, Mr. Calhoun shows by estimates that if the expenditures, according to population, were reduced to what they were under the economical periods of our Government, a reduction of 9 millions might be effected, and then there would be no need of the loans and taxes the Whigs are heaping on the country.

Politicians may talk and profess what they please about economy and reform, but it will never take place until the Democratic party is restored to power with some man as honest and capable as John C. Calhoun at its head. Then may we again look for a return of the pure days of the Republic in diminished expenditures, strict accountability, and low taxes.—*Western Carolinian.*

☞ The Hon. *W. H. Hunter*, of Sandusky, Ohio, mysteriously disappeared some time ago.—His remains have lately been found in an old untenanted log building. He had entered by a window, laid his gun on one side, taken off his boots and socks, covered the lower part of his body with hay, folded his hands across his breast and died. The verdict of the Jury was that he died by the act of Providence. The Physicians thought that he had died of Apoplexy. Mr. Hunter was some time a member of Congress from the Sandusky district.
Raleigh Register.

Emigration—According to statistical returns, it appears that while the population of England and Wales in 1821, was 11,978,875, there had emigrated in the next ten years 124,888. In 1831 the population was 13,897,187, and the emigration from that period to the present year was 394,105. The population of Scotland, in 1821, was 2,093,456, and in the first decennial period there were 20,969 emigrants; and, in 1831, it was 1,365,114, and the emigrants in the same period, 66,173.

Rems from the Globe.

Colt has confessed that he killed Mr. *Adams*, but declares that it was in defence of his own life.

Gen. *James Hamilton* was passenger in the *Forth*, one of the British line of steamers, to Havana. He passed through New Orleans to Texas to obtain the confirmation of that Government for some "*important international and permanent measures which he has arranged in Europe.*"

The Texan prisoners taken at Santa Fee have arrived at the city of Mexico. They were treated as prisoners of war, not criminals. It is supposed they will be liberated. War will probable be made on Texas.

James Reilly is appointed by Texas, minister to the United States.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that Mr. Clay will resign his seat in the Senate, in time for the Legislature of Kentucky, now in session, to elect a person to fill his place.

Advices from Tampa, Florida, to the 13th ult., state that Col. Worth is still vigorously following up his operations against the Indians, and is very sanguine of capturing the various straggling parties that are now roaming about.

Pretty Near True.—The Petersburg Statesman says that one half of the capital of that place is at present employed in shaving the other half. We have but little doubt that this is true, and that other places are no better off than Petersburg in this respect.

The veto killer.—Mr. Clay has made a long winded and unprofitable effort to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the veto power of President.

While Mr. Clay was for breaking the Constitution in the Senate, Mr. Adams was endeavoring to dissolve the Union in the House. Great God, has it come to this—that the Whig leaders in both Houses have determined to uproot all the institutions of the country, for the purpose of feeding the morbid and depraved appetite of party. Mr. Preston eloquently resisted the innovation of Mr. Clay, and adverted to the fact that Patrick Henry, with all his eloquence and skill, had never attempted to limit the veto power. Mr. Preston said there had been, in fifty years, twelve vetoes. He held that the President was the only Democratic creature of the Government, and stated that Washington exercised the power twice. He thought this was enough.
Alexandria Index.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.----This Court pronounced yesterday an opinion settling an important commercial question, which ought to be soon and generally known. In the case of SWIFT *against* Tyson, the Court decides:

1. That the thirty-fourth section of the judiciary act of 1789, making "*the laws of the several States*" "*the rules of decision* in the courts of the United States where they apply," only extends to the statutes and permanent local usages of a state, and not to the judicial decisions of the States upon questions of general commercial law.

2. That a pre-existing debt is such a consideration for the regular transfer of a negotiable instrument as enables a *bona fide* holder to enforce it, free from the exceptions to which it might be liable between the original parties to the instrument.

Why turn him out?—The Editor of the Raleigh Register in his paper of the 11th instant, sems to be actually astonished at the presumptuous intention of the Democrats to oppose the re-election of Mr. Morehead. He is in a quandary to find out why it is—that the "self styled Democratic party wish to deprive him (Gov. Morehead) of his office,"—and "why he should not be allowed the privilege of re-election guaranteed to him by the Constitution."—*Imprimus*—we should be gratfied to know, if it was quite convenient for any body to inform us, what Constitution it is that has *guaranteed* to Mr. Morehead the privilege of re-election. We can find no such *guarantee* in the Constitution of North Carolina; that Instrument says, the Governor shall hold his office for the term of *two years*, and until another shall be elected; but it gives no guarantee for the re-election of the same man that we are able to discover. That is left to the people. This privilege, therefore, which the Register speaks of, must be in the *new* Constitution which Mr. Clay and the Whigs are preparing for the country, in the place of the old one they are anxious in part to abolish.

Again—the Editor says—"to deprive him of *his* office." Why, truly, after the two years expire, it will no longer be *his* office; it will then be Mr. Henry's office. We "self-styled Democrats" are not about to turn Mr. Morehead out of the office before his time expires—we assure the Register that, to our knowledge, there is no such intention,—we only aim to prevent his getting into it again—that is all. These whig folks have some curious notions about offices. When, by hook or by crook, they once get into one, they seem to think they have a *vested right* in it, and are mortally opposed to being turned out. This is anti-republican, and moreover unphilosophical. They ought to take the thing more coolly. There is nothing like making a virtue of necessity, to save appearances. Let Gov. Morehead consider the example and conduct of *other* great men who have gone before him. Let him recollect the Roman Emperor who threw aside the Imperial purple, and devoted his time in the cultivation of cabbages,—and many instances equally illustrious, of voluntary and involuntary retiracy from the cares of State. If his Excellency should have no taste for horticulture, why let him again enter the arena of the County Courts—a theater after all, in the opinion of many, more suited to his genius, than the chair of the State.

One thing, we think, is pretty certain, he will have to quit the Governor's office, *nolens volens.*
Western Carolinian.

Foreign.---The Brittania, Capt. Hewett, arrived at Boston, brings London dates to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th of last month.

Lord Ashburton has been appointed a special minister to the United States, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties between the two countries.

The Morning Chronicle speaks of Lord Ashburton's appointment as follows: "Lord Ashburton's appointment has been favorably recieved in the commercial circles and given a tone of confidence to the holders of State stocks. His lordship's appointment will be acceptable to the Americans, as the Messrs. Barings have been for many years most extensively engaged in American affairs, and in fact, the agents of the American government in monetary operations. His lordship is besides a citizen of the great republic, and one of the largest landed proprietors in the State of Pennsylvania. His talents as a man of business is well known."

From France we learn that the whole of the persons accused of having taken part in the attempt to assassinate the royal dukes, as well as those charged with being concerned in the complot in which the attempt is said to have originated, have been found guilty with the exception of Prioul. Two have been condemned to death, one to imprisonment for life, and two for ten years.---*Raleigh Standard.*

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTR:

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, admistrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

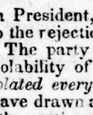
All communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States*
for District of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1842.

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.
Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...p

Doct. Thomas Harris,



TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the practice of MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his shop, opposite Col. Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the February Court, by Cash or Note, as his books must positively be closed. Those who do not comply with this notice must cast no reflections, should they have to settle with an officer.
Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....3t

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the above business, under the firm of GRAHAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. They feel confident that they will be able to give general satisfaction.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

A. GRAHAM,
D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842. 48...p

Look Sharp!

THE Notes given at the first two sales of the property of the Estate of Wm. Cook, deceased, are now due, and the debts against the same are pressing upon the Administrator; therefore, all persons indebted in any way to the estate of said Cook, who do not make settlement before or during the week of February Court, will have to settle with an officer to a certainty. I hope this will be taken as sufficient notice, and wish to hear no complaints.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.
Charlotte, Feb. 8, 1842. 48...tc

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.
January 28, 1842. 48...p

AN intelligent, active youth, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing business at this Office, if application is made at an early day.

Jeffersonian Office, }
Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1842. }

Recruit the Second!

W. W. ELMS

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

Winter & Spring Supply of

GOODS,

Which were bought for CASH, in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, during the month of December last. His stock now amounts to

$25,000!

And embraces GOODS of all varieties and styles.

—ALSO—

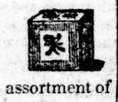
GROCERIES HARDWARE

&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheaper for CASH than any other establishment in Western North Carolina. He particularly solicits a call from those who pay cash.

Charlotte, January 25, 1842. 46...F

DR. C. J. FOX



Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation*.

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

LAWING & BREWER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS,

Silver-Smiths and Jewellers.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the above business, tender their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally—and would inform them that, having an assortment of materials, they are prepared to repair and put in good order and warrant, (*without ridiculing other workmen*) Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Jewellery and Silver Ware. Jewellery made to order.

*** Their Shop is nearly opposite J. B. Kerr's Tavern.

SAMUEL LAWING.
N. ALEX. F. BREWER.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....3t

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

CAUTION!—MY wife, *Cynthia Rodden*, having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are hereby warned against harboring her, or trusting her on my account. Said Cynthia has in her possession, I suspect, certain notes due me, which I also caution the public against trading for. All persons violating this notice may expect to be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW RODDEN.

January 25, 1842. 47...3w

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 184-

---

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, n the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philadelphia, at the lowest cash prices.

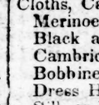
Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village.

His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

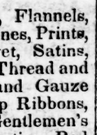
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,



Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Gent'men's Hats,



SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

☞ And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842. 46...3m

Yorkville Hotel,

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THE Subscriber having taken this well known Establishment, lately carried on by John D. Simril, situated in the southern part of the Village, and which is now in complete repair, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to accommodate in the very best manner all

Boarders and Travellers

who will favor him with a call; while he will endeavor to keep his TABLE and BAR supplied with the best the market and the surrounding country affords.

His STABLES are commodious and will be always well supplied with Grain and Provender, and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that NO EXERTION on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM G. LOVE.

January 3, 1842. 46...3w

Credit Sale.

I WILL SELL, *on Wednesday the 16th day of February*, 1842, at the late residence of Dr. Jas. T. J. Orr, on a credit of Twelve Months, the following property, to wit:

Horses,

CATTLE, HOGS.

—ALSO—

A Quantity of Wheat,

AND ABOUT EIGHT OR TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF

Cotton in the Seed.

I will sell at the same time and place, a very likely, well grown NEGRO BOY, about 18 or 20 years of age. CYRUS ALEXANDER, Exr.

Febuary 1, 1842.

I hereby give notice to all those having claims against the estate of James T. J. Orr, lately deceased, to present them in legal time and form, as I shall plead this notice in order to debar all such claims as are not presented according to law.

CYRUS ALEXANDER, Exr.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

n the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two—two stories high;—to be based on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet m the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be fire-proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM NEAL,
W. D. WINCHESTER,
JOHN POTTS,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN. } Committee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....6t

☞ The Raleigh Standard is requested to give the above notice three insertions, and forward the account.

DRY GOODS

GROCERY

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

Real Estate, Goldmines, &c.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams vs William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner LOT and Improvements,

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte.

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw-Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; an interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract,—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec'd, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Admr. of W. Morrison, decd.
J. J. BLACKWOOD,
JAMES W. OSBORNE, } Trustees of W. Davidson.
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of Jas. H. Blake.

December 14, 1841.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Postponement!

THE Sale of the residue of the above property, consisting of about

TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES,

And most of the other articles advertised, is postponed to the *Fourth Monday in this month*, being the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time it will be sold at the Courthouse in Charlotte.

THE TRUSTEES.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE!

WILL be sold, on the 18th day of February next, at the late residence of Jno. Davis, deceased,

11 NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children.

—ALSO—

About 2,000 Pounds of Seed Cotton.

A credit of twelve months will be gived, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

IRA PARKS, Admr.

January 25, 1842. 47...2w

N. B. Persons indebted to said estate will please settle; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. I. PARKS, Admr.

Jan. 25, 1842.

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...F

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Admrs.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Last Notice.

VHE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forth with. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Come and Settle!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book account, must come forward settle *immediately*, either by cash or note, or they may calculate on paying cost. "Delays are dangerous," and in this case, indulgence cannot longer be given.

JOHN B. PEACOCK.

Providence, Jan. 28, 1842. 47...3w*

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time*, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...F

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance*. [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments*.—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

ENGLISH

And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on tewnty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on veery subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842. It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens*. To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Publisher of the Cultivator.

Albany, December, 1841.